

2017

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center

ANNUAL REPORT



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AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Boise Interagency Dispatch Center continued its interagency success in providing safe, cost effective service for wildland fires within southwest Idaho for Boise District Bureau of Land Management, Boise National Forest, and Southwest Idaho Department of Lands. Listed below is the total acreage responsibility of Boise Interagency Dispatch Center and each agency's ownership and protection areas.



	OWNERSHIP ACRES	PROTECTION ACRES
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	3,826,190	6,479,855
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	2,089,352	2,194,031
SOUTHWEST AREA IDL	504,923	454,198
BOISE DISPATCH TOTAL	6,420,465	9,128,084

OWNERSHIP ACRES BY PROTECTION AREA			
	BOISE DISTRICT BLM	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	SOUTHWEST AREA IDL
BLM	3,792,071	13,877	20,243
BOR	27,600	54,316	1,394
HISTORIC WATER	22,938	5,625	942
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	38,199	142	1,497
MILITARY/USACE	13,015	974	977
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	11,442	0	0
PRIVATE	2,137,862	131,926	226,681
STATE	401,454	44,284	59,185
STATE - FISH & GAME	20,632	4,267	1,272
STATE - PARKS & REC	5,687	0	0
USFS	8,723	1,938,621	142,008
OTHER FEDERAL	234	0	0

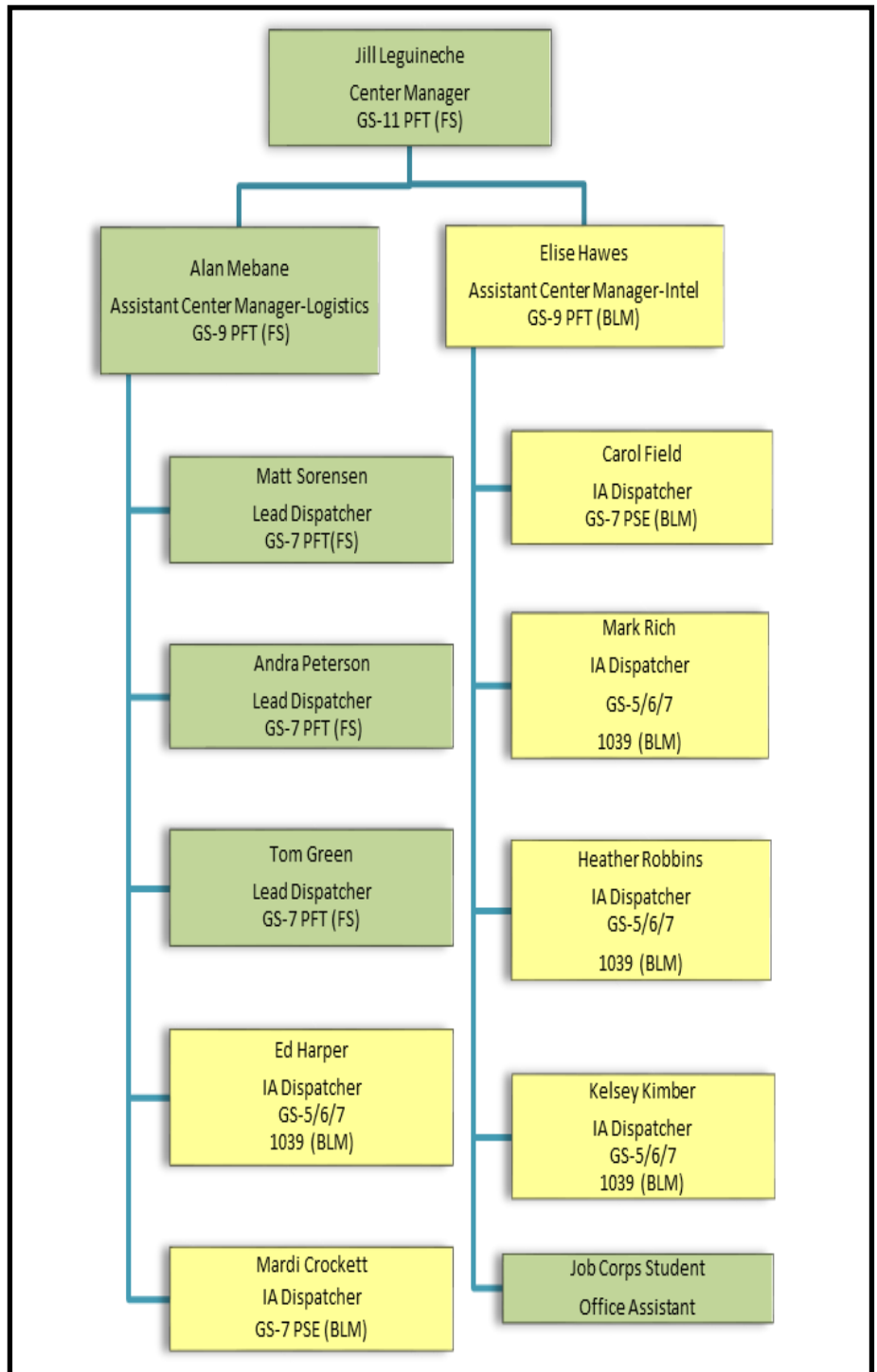
DISPATCH

DISPATCH PERSONNEL

The Boise Dispatch Center is operated with thirteen personnel: one Center Manager, two Assistant Center Managers, nine Initial Attack Dispatchers, and one Office Assistant. The Center Manager position serves as the primary floor supervisor and liaison with the duty officers. The primary duties of the Assistant Center Managers are Logistics and Intelligence and also covering the Center Manager duties when needed. Alan Mebane serves in the Logistics Assistant and the Intelligence Assistant was a new addition, Elise Hawes. Of the nine primary IA dispatchers, two are assigned as Aviation Dispatchers and one as Night dispatcher. Each dispatcher also has an area of responsibility which could include Bureau of Land Management, Southern Boise National Forest, Northern Boise National Forest or Southwest Idaho Forest Protective District.

There were several personnel changes and movement this year. The biggest movement was the retirement of our long term BLM dispatcher, Carol Field, in October. Carol had worked at Boise Dispatch for over 20 years and she will be greatly missed. We were able to fill

two positions in Regional Fire Hire with Andra Peterson from the Sawtooth National Forest as well as Tom Green from the Dixie National Forest. All of our seasonal staff returned, with one exception and we picked up Kelsey Kimber, from Elko Dispatch, to fill that position. They were great additions to our group. The office assistant position was filled by several rotating Centennial Job Corps students.



DISPATCH PERSONNEL

Local fire activity as a whole was below the ten year average for all three agencies. Logistically, our dispatch workload was average throughout the year, as nationally we spent a fair amount of time in Planning Levels 4 and 5 and supporting neighboring geographic areas, including a late season push in California. Steady initial attack activity began in June, as expected for the BLM, and had a few peak days of activity. The Forest had multiple Type 3 incidents mid-July and managed one large fire on the Lowman District with a NIMO Team. Dispatch went to seven day coverage on April 30th and continued through the first of October. The regular night shift started on June 18th and ended on October 1st. We opened expanded dispatch in June and closed it in October allowing for lots of opportunities for trainees to work on taskbooks. The Boise National Forest hosted two NIMO Teams and one Buying Team this season. The dispatch center hosted 8 Wildland Fire Apprentices each for 2 week assignments in either Initial Attack or Expanded Dispatch.

INCIDENT	IMT TYPE	IMT NAME	TEAM HOME UNIT
BEARSKIN	NIMO	QUESINBERRY	SOUTHERN AREA
BEARSKIN	NIMO	HAHNENBERG	NORTHWEST
BEARSKIN	BUYING TEAM	HAYCOCK	GREAT BASIN

Dispatch hosted numerous tours showing our Tier 3 dispatch center and its functionality. We hosted many different groups that included: IROC Project Developers, Irwin Testing Team, 80 Job Corp Students for Shadow Day, US AID groups multiple times, Boise District Resource Advisory Council, Office of Occupational Health and Safety Director, and Acting Assistant Secretary of Lands.



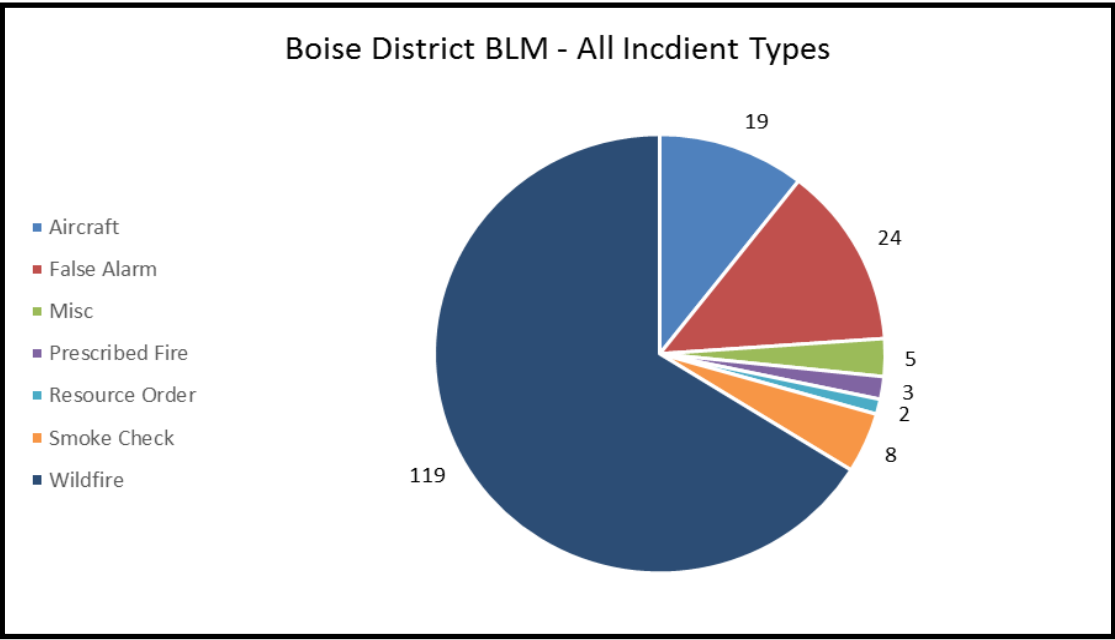
Dispatch staff watching the Total Eclipse in August. From right to left: Elise Hawes, Jill Leguineche, Ed Harper, Al Mebane, Tom Green, and Carol Field.

Gowan Thunder flying over Boise Interagency Dispatch Center in October.



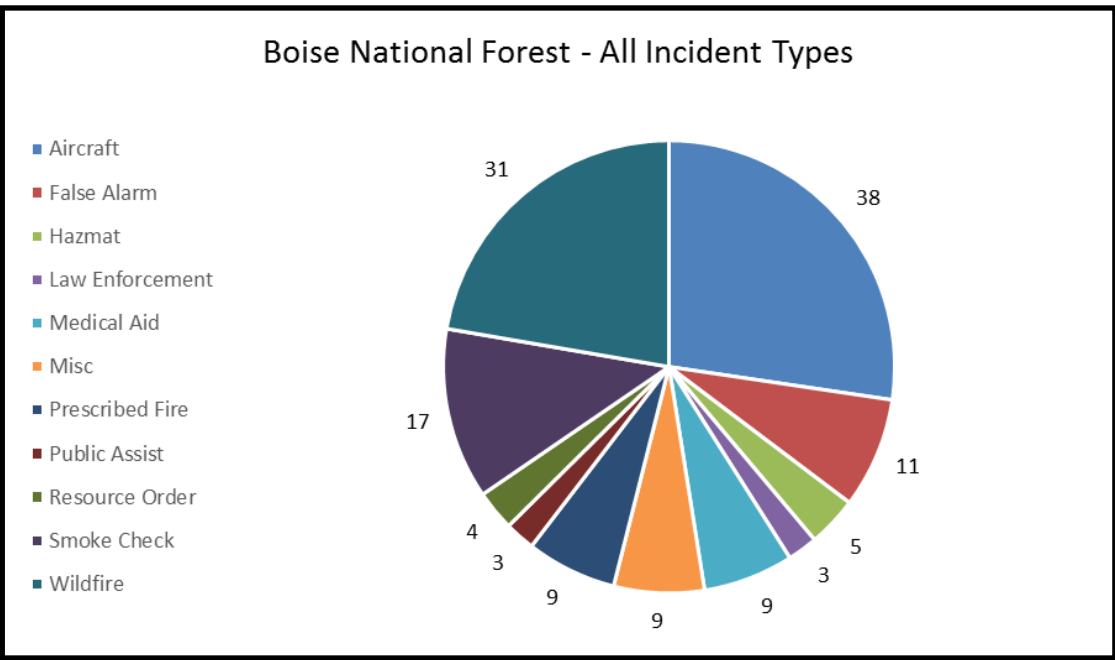
WildCAD WORKLOAD REPORTS

Boise District BLM– All Incident Types



As the chart to the left shows, Wildfire (119) was by far the largest workload for the BLM. Aircraft Flight Following (19) came in a distant second.

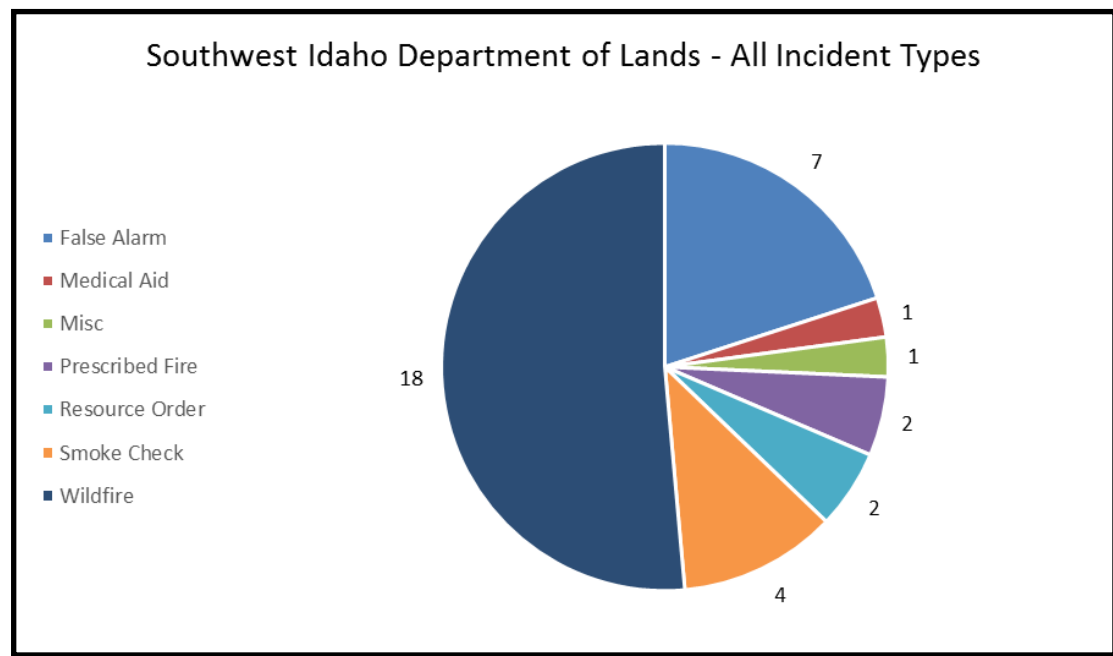
Boise National Forest– All Incident Types



This pie chart and data show that Aircraft tracking (38) and Wildfire (31) accounted for half of the workload for the Forest Service. There were quite a few Smoke Checks (17) and False Alarms (11) in 2017.

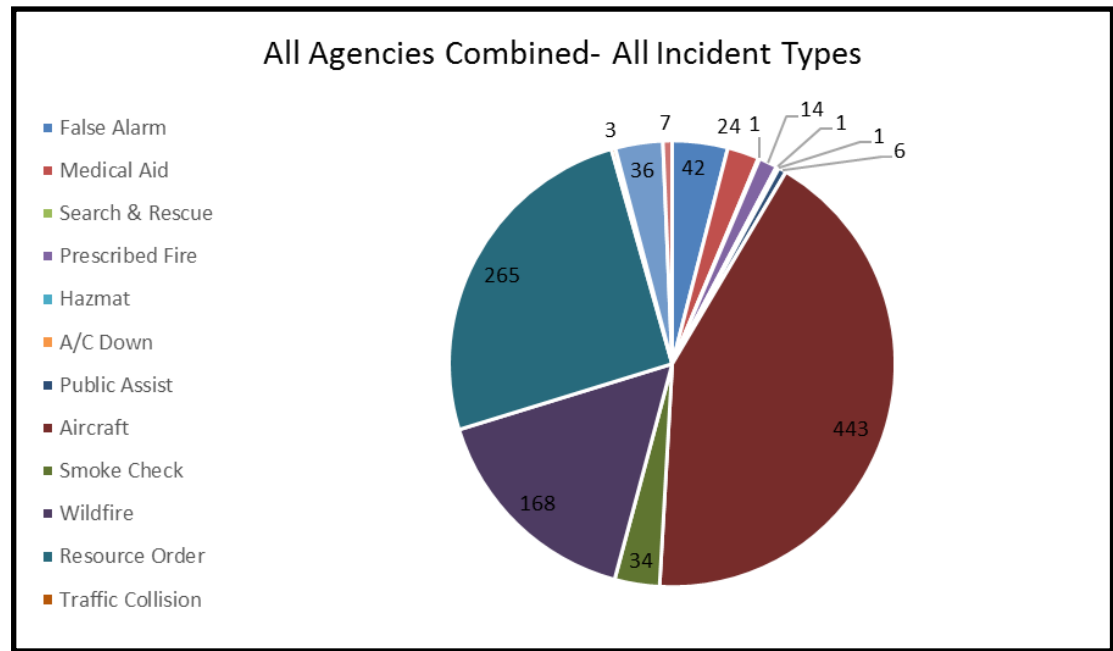
WildCAD WORKLOAD REPORTS

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands– All Incident Types



Wildfire (18) was the biggest workload for IDL, False Alarms (07) being the 2nd most created incident.

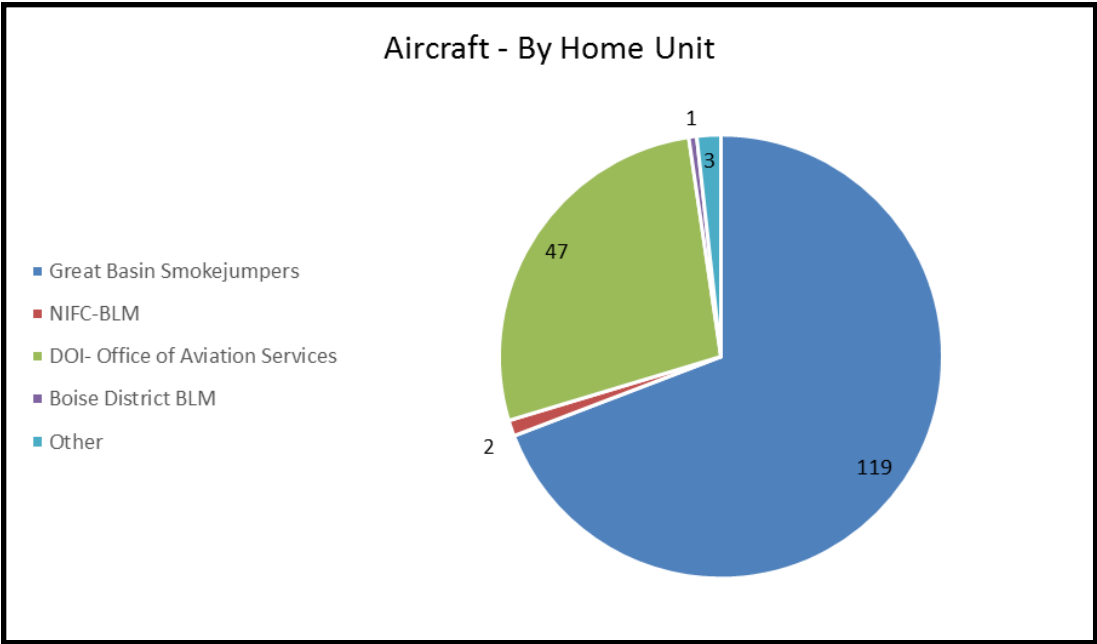
All Agencies Combined– All Incident Types



Aircraft tracking (443) was the biggest workload, and resource orders (265) were second, with Wildfire (183) coming in third.

WildCAD WORKLOAD REPORTS

Aircraft



The chart above shows Boise Dispatches workload for Aircraft. The biggest workload was for the Boise Smokejumpers (119). A majority of this tracking was done during the spring, due to training and proficiency jumps that prepare them for the fire season. Our second largest workload is for Office of Aviation Services doing proficiency training with helicopter pilots.

Orchard Training Range

Orchard Training Range leases land from the Boise District BLM, so any fire that occurs within their protection area has to be recorded in the BLM 1202 Fire Reporting system because it burnt BLM owned land. This data is input by dispatch in the Fall. In 2017, there were 530 fires that burned 4,327 acres. These were all human starts caused by the military firing training activities.

FIRE ACTIVITY

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS - ALL AGENCIES

In 2017 Boise Interagency Dispatch Center dispatched a total of 168 wildland fire incidents for 60,208 acres. Both the amount of fires and acres are under the Southwest Idaho 10 year average of 204 incidents for 147,720 acres.

The table below shows this years amount of fires and acres broken out by protection agency and also Southwest Idaho as a whole and compares them to the 5 year(2013-2017), 10 year(2008-2017) and 25 year (1993-2017) averages.

	BOISE DISTRICT BLM		BOISE NATIONAL FOREST		SW IDAHO DEPT OF LANDS		BDC- SW IDAHO	
	FIRES	ACRES	FIRES	ACRES	FIRES	ACRES	FIRES	ACRES
2017	119	31,756	31	28,246	18	205	168	60,208
5 YR AVG	92	106,626	79	74,506	27	3,518	199	184,650
% OF 5 YR AVG	129%	30%	39%	38%	66%	6%	84%	33%
10 YR AVG	95	90,964	84	54,519	24	2,237	204	147,720
% OF 10 YR AVG	125%	35%	37%	52%	74%	9%	82%	41%
25 YR AVG	103	80,929	128	49,902	25	1,328	256	132,159
% OF 25 YR AVG	116%	39%	24%	57%	72%	15%	66%	46%

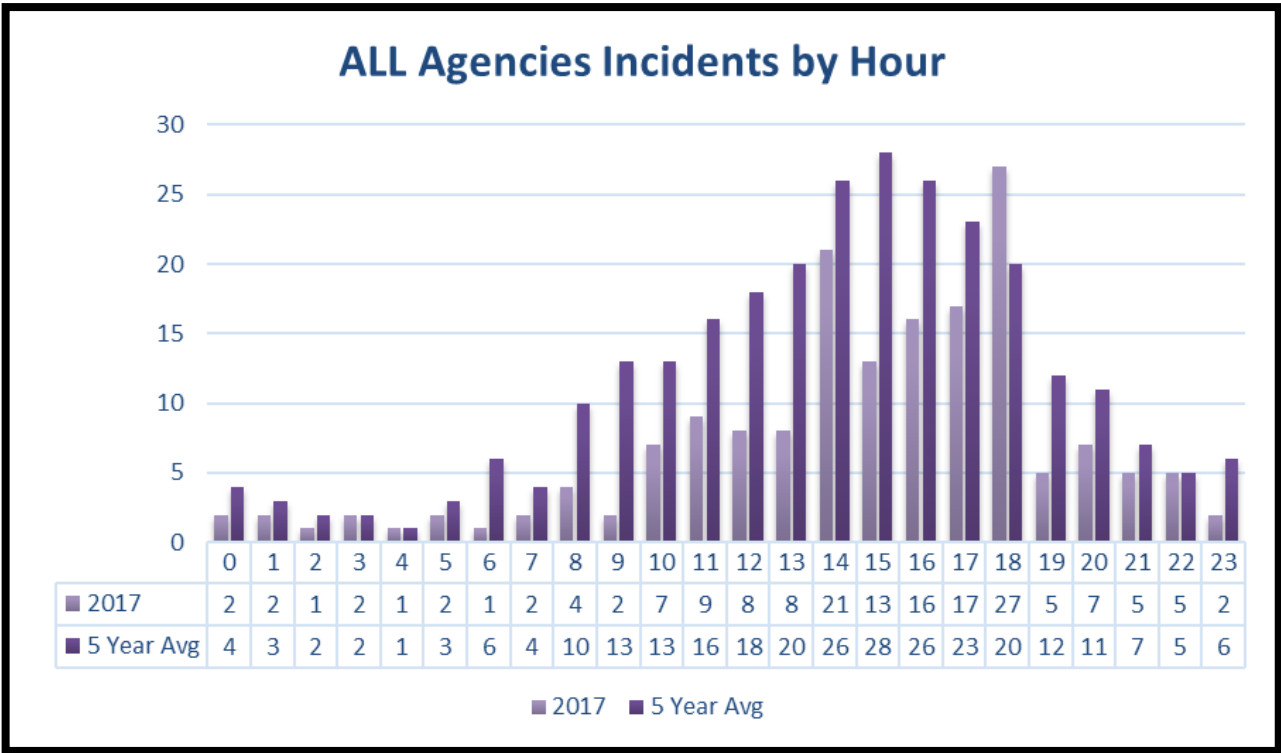
When compared to all time frames in the above table: The Boise District BLM was slightly above average for the number of fires but was considerably under average in acreage burnt. The Boise National Forest was below half the average number of fires and around half of the average acres burnt. Southwest Idaho Department of Lands was at nearly 70 percent of average for number of fires and well under the average number of acres burnt. Southwest Idaho, as a whole, was slightly under the average number of fires, and was under half of the average annual acreage.

The following table shows the last 10 years of fire data by protection agency compared to the 10 year average.

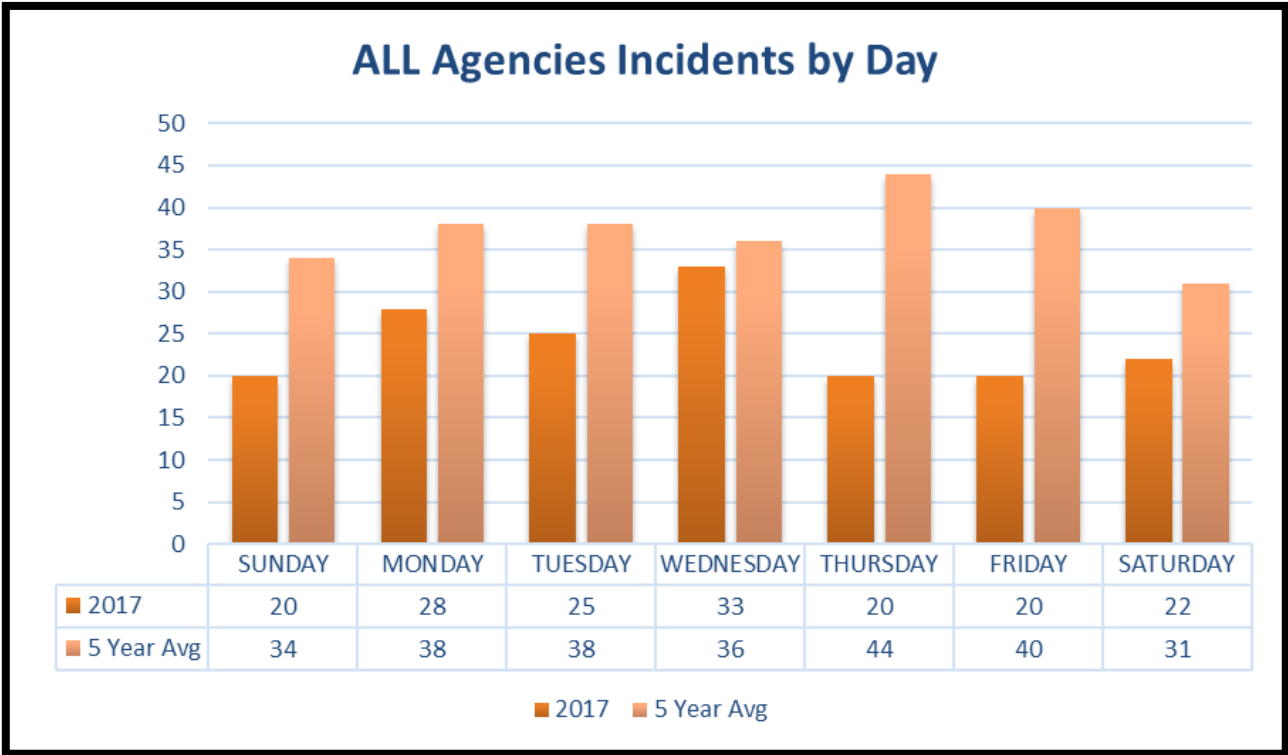
YEAR	BOISE DISTRICT BLM		BOISE NATIONAL FOREST		IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	
	# OF FIRES	TOTAL ACRES	# OF FIRES	TOTAL ACRES	# OF FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
10 YR AVG	95	90,964	84	54,519	24	2,237
2017	119	31,756	31	28,246	18	205
2016	71	13,123	43	194,232	16	43
2015	89	309,046	66	1,600	28	6,317
2014	64	7,179	122	9,170	27	7,823
2013	119	172,027	134	139,282	48	3,201
2012	148	156,726	62	153,540	20	802
2011	118	153,070	105	4,954	21	179
2010	98	58,244	89	11,821	24	1,676
2009	63	3584	87	2197	32	29
2008	65	4885	100	152	10	61

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS– ALL AGENCIES

The chart below compares how many occurrences, by time of day, 2017 ignitions, compared to the 5 year average for all agencies.



The chart below compares how many occurrences, by day, 2017 ignitions, compared to the 5 year average for all agencies.



FIRE ACTIVITY

BY PROTECTION AGENCY– Boise District BLM

BOD PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
HUMAN CAUSED	72	3871
LIGHTNING CAUSED	47	27886
TOTAL	119	31756

BOD PROTECTION ASSISTS FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
RURAL FIRE /RFPA DEPARTMENT ASSIST	13	644
ASSISTS TO FEDERAL AGENCIES	5	177

BOD PROTECTION FIRES & ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP						
LAND OWNERSHIP	HUMAN CAUSED	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
BLM-ID-BOD	33	2746.70	36	23606.40	69	26353.0
USFS-ID-BOF	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDL-ID-SWS	1	218.10	3	304.30	4	522.40
PRIVATE	32	888.25	8	3127.10	40	4015.35
FWS-ID-DFR	2	.35	0	0	2	.35
MILITARY-ID-MHQ	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILITARY-ID-LPE	1	2	0	0	1	2
BOR-ID-SRL	3	15.20	0	848	3	863.20
COMBINED TOTALS	72	3870.65	47	27885.80	119	31756.30

BY PROTECTION AGENCY– Boise District BLM

The table below shows how many fires started and how many acres burned in each field office. *Note acres burnt are only BLM land ownership acres.*

FIELD OFFICE STATISTICS - BLM OWNED ACRES				
	# FIRES	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
FOUR RIVERS	55	546.6	3559	4105.6
BIRDS OF PREY	25	599.4	7818	8417.4
BRUNEAU	14	402	4818.5	5220.5
OWYHEE	25	636.85	4996.75	5633.6
OWYHEE MGMT AREA	0	0	0	0
JUNIPER	3	0	.3	.3

The table below shows how many fires burned in areas of concern and also how many times certain tactics were used to suppress fire.

MANAGEMENT STATISTICS - BOD PROTECTION	
AREA OF CONCERN OR STRATEGY USED	TOTAL OCCURANCES
SAGE GROUSE HABITAT	37
LEPA AREA	6
WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	18
DOZER LINE CONSTRUCTED	37
RETARDANT USED	25
FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	66
SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK	117

This table shows how many fires started in Wilderness Areas and how many acres burned in each area. *Note acres burnt are only BLM land ownership acres.*

WILDERNESS AREA STATISTICS - BLM OWNED ACRES				
WILDERNESS AREA	# FIRES	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
NORTH FORK OWYHEE	2	0	0.2	0.2
POLE CREEK	0	0	0	0
OWYHEE RIVER	2	0	7.5	7.5
LITTLE JACKS CREEK	0	0	0	0
BIG JACKS CREEK	0	0	0	0
BRUNEAU JARBIDGE	0	0	0	0

This table shows how fires were reported to ID-BDC. It gives the total amount by method and the percentage of reports in relation to the total amount of fires.

FIRE DETECTION - BOD PROTECTION		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
LOOKOUTS	9	8%
AIRCRAFT	11	9%
PRIVATE CITIZEN	25	21%
AGENCY PERSONNEL	30	25%
COUNTY DISPATCH	44	37%

FIRE SIZE OCCURANCE - BOD PROTECTION	
A (0-.25 acres)	24
B (.25-10 acres)	41
C (10-99 acres)	21
D (100-299 acres)	12
E (300-999 acres)	11
F (1000-4999 acres)	10
G (5000+ acres)	0
TOTAL	119

BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Boise District BLM

SIGNIFICANT ACREAGE

The following chart includes all the Boise District BLM protection area fires that burned more than 300 acres.

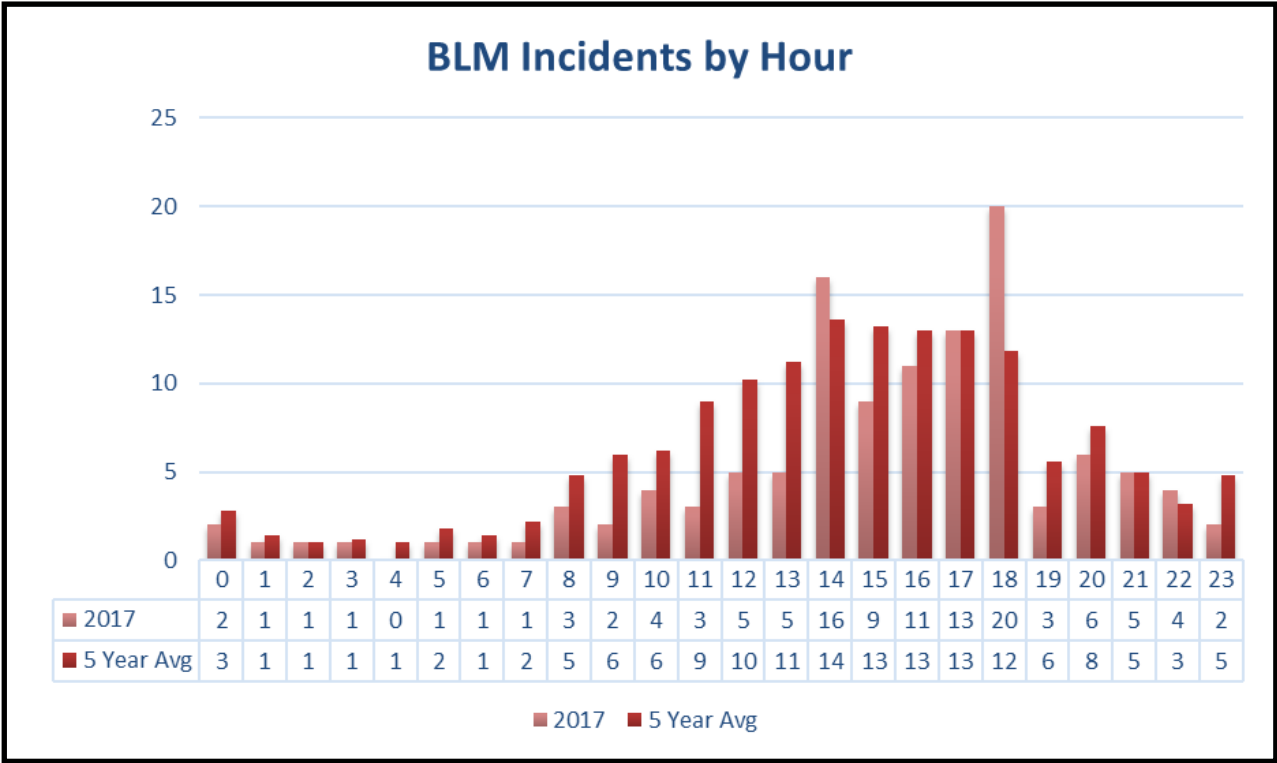
ID-BOD PROTECTION FIRES OVER 300 ACRES					
DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	FILED OFFICE	CAUSE	ACRES
06/04/17	MM119 184	K1JK	FRFO	L	715
06/26/17	YETI	K240	BOP	L	2137
06/26/17	LOCK	K25F	FRFO	L	2726
06/26/17	BREEZE	K25B	FRFO	L	1820
06/26/17	SIM	K25X	BOP	L	492
06/26/17	CHALK FLAT	K25W	BOP	L	375
06/26/17	BEET DUMP	K26A	BOP	L	4581
06/26/17	RATTLE 2	K26E	BOP	L	700
06/26/17	DITTO	K26W	FRFO	L	2551
06/27/17	CRATER	K27R	FRFO	L	1073
06/30/17	BUTTE	K3JE	BFO	H	366
07/13/17	MURPHY LANE	K2GU	FRFO	H	312
07/14/17	JUNI	K5MR	OFO	L	2761
07/28/17	MURPHY FLAT	K8DP	OFO	L	993
08/08/17	DUNCAN	K88C	BFO	L	2927
08/14/17	MM106 184	K9P3	BOP	H	333
08/23/17	ELEPHANT	K97S	OFO	H	430
08/24/17	OWYHEE	K992	OFO	L	1139
09/04/17	IMMIGRANT	LBV3	FRFO	H	312
09/13/17	BLACK	LC2L	BFO	L	848
09/13/17	MUSTANG	LC2R	BFO	L	1038

ID-BOD PROTECTION FIRES & ACRES BY MONTH							
	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	BLM ACRES	PRIVATE ACRES	OTHER ACRES	ACRES
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARCH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APRIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAY	7	6	1	115.6	2.3	415	117.9
JUNE	31	11	20	14196.5	3322	1267.25	18785.75
JULY	34	26	8	4778.45	268.15	61.2	5107.8
AUGUST	28	14	14	4892.35	57	24.3	4973.65
SEPTEMBER	12	8	4	2159.1	57.9	0.1	2217.1
OCTOBER	6	6	0	123	296	30.1	449.1
NOVEMBER	1	1	0	88	12	5	105
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	119	72	47	26353	4015.35	1802.95	31756.3

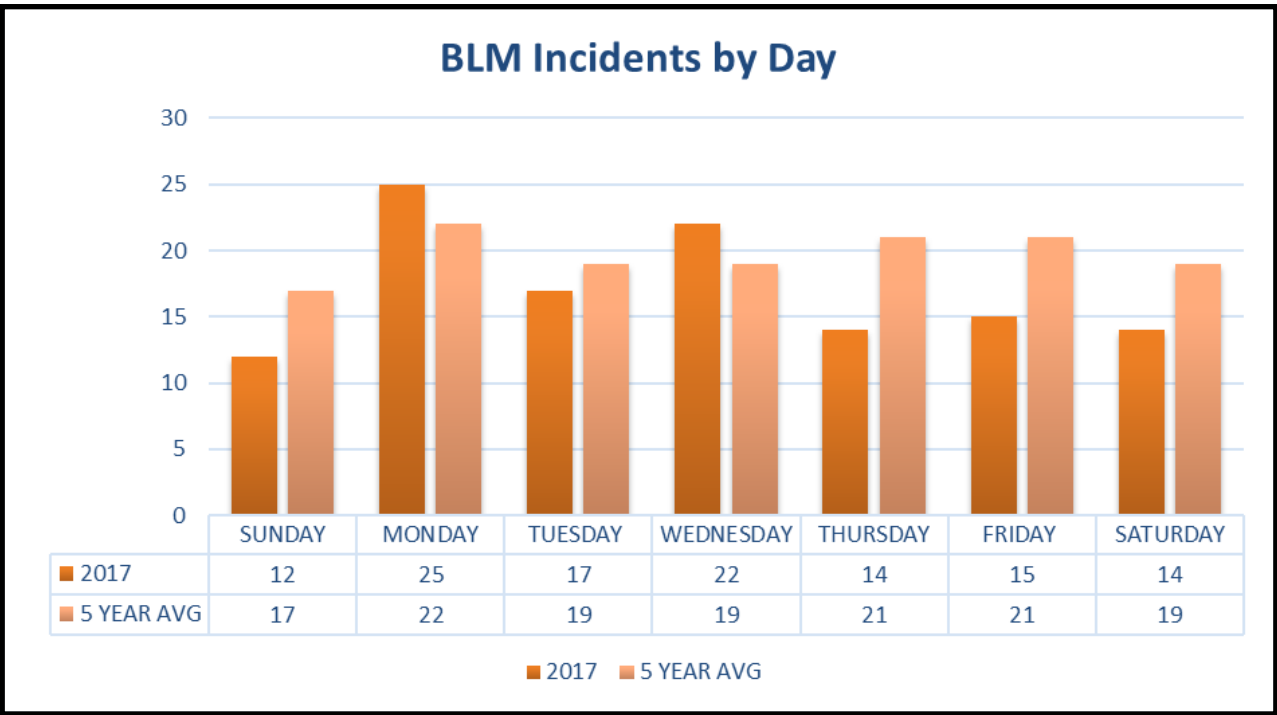
BY PROTECTION AGENCY– Boise District BLM

WildCAD REPORTS

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2017, by time of day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise District BLM.



The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2017, by day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise District BLM.



BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Boise National Forest

BOF PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
HUMAN CAUSED	13	104
LIGHTNING CAUSED	18	28142
TOTAL	31	28246

BOF PROTECTION ASSISTS FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	1	.25
ASSISTS TO FEDERAL AGENCIES	9	3375

BOF PROTECTION FIRES & ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP						
LAND OWNERSHIP	HUMAN CAUSED	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
USFS-ID-BOF	7	98.90	15	28046.53	22	28145.43
BLM-ID-BOD	1	.10	1	.50	2	.60
IDL-ID-SWS	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE	5	4.60	1	94.25	6	98.85
MILITARY-ID-LPE	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOR-ID-SRL	0	0	1	1	1	1
COMBINED TOTALS	13	103.60	18	28142.28	31	28245.88

BY PROTECTION AGENCY– Boise National Forest

The table below shows how many fires started and how many acres burned in each field office. *Note acres burnt are only USFS land ownership acres, but does include fires protected by other agencies that started on USFS land*

FIELD OFFICE STATISTICS - USFS OWNED ACRES				
	# FIRES	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
MOUNTAIN HOME	8	30.60	.10	30.70
IDAHO CITY	7	.30	10.95	11.25
CASCADE	5	.30	.10	.40
LOWMAN	8	68	28034.71	28102.71
EMMETT	10	.10	.62	.72

This table shows how fires were reported to ID-BDC. It gives the total amount by method and the percentage of reports in relation to the total amount of fires.

FIRE DETECTION - USFS PROTECTION		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
LOOKOUTS	6	19%
AIRCRAFT	2	6%
PRIVATE CITIZEN	4	13%
AGENCY PERSONNEL	10	32%
COUNTY DISPATCH	9	29%

The table below shows how many fires burned in areas of concern and also how many times certain tactics were used to suppress fire.

MANAGEMENT STATISTICS - USFS PROTECTION	
AREA OF CONCERN OR STRATEGY USED	TOTAL OCCURANCES
FULL SUPPRESSION STRATEGY	27
POINT PROTECTION STRATEGY	1
MONITOR STRATEGY	3
SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK	27
RETARDANT USED	6
FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	5
WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	9

FIRE SIZE OCCURANCE - USFS PROTECTION	
A (0-.25 acres)	20
B (.25-10 acres)	6
C (10-99 acres)	4
D (100-299 acres)	0
E (300-999 acres)	0
F (1000-4999 acres)	0
G (5000+ acres)	1
TOTAL	31

BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Boise National Forest

The following chart includes all the Boise National Forest protection area fires that burned more than 10 acres.

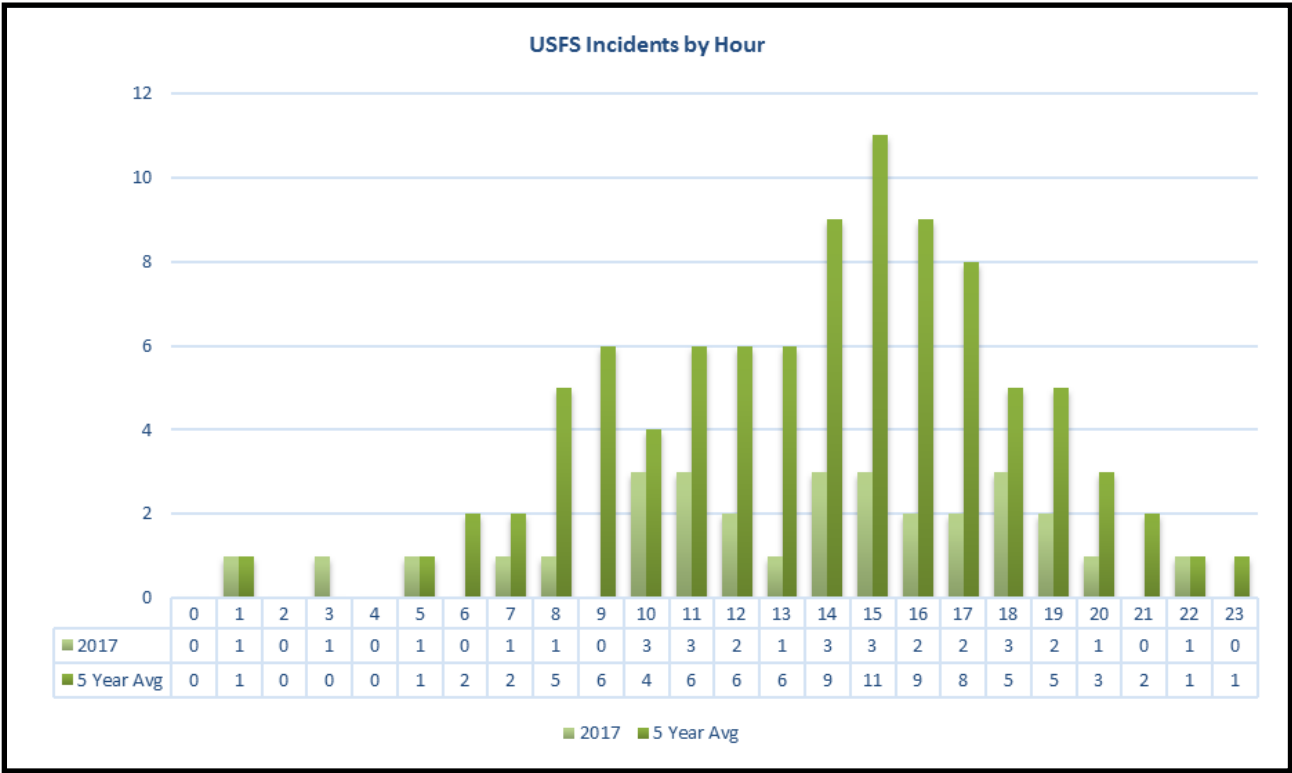
ID-BOF PROTECTION FIRES OVER 10 ACRES					
DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	DISTRICT	CAUSE	ACRES
7/20/17	WAPITI	K7FZ	LOWMAN	H	68
8/08/17	WHITEHAWK	K9BG	LOWMAN	L	76
08/23/17	BEARSKIN	K99F	LOWMAN	L	28052
08/30/17	BOULDER	EKW2	IDAHO CITY	L	10.6
09/14/17	TWIN	LC3C	MOUNTAIN HOME	H	30

ID-BOF PROTECTION FIRES & ACRES BY MONTH							
	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	USFS ACRES	PRIVATE ACRES	OTHER ACRES	ACRES
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARCH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APRIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAY	1	1	0	0.1	0	0	0.1
JUNE	6	2	4	0.35	0.35	1.5	2.2
JULY	6	5	1	68.2	0.4	0.1	68.7
AUGUST	15	3	12	28046.53	98	0.1	28144.63
SEPTEMBER	2	1	1	30.25	0	0	30.25
OCTOBER	1	1	0	0	0.1	0	0.1
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DECEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	31	13	18	28145.43	98.85	1.7	28245.98

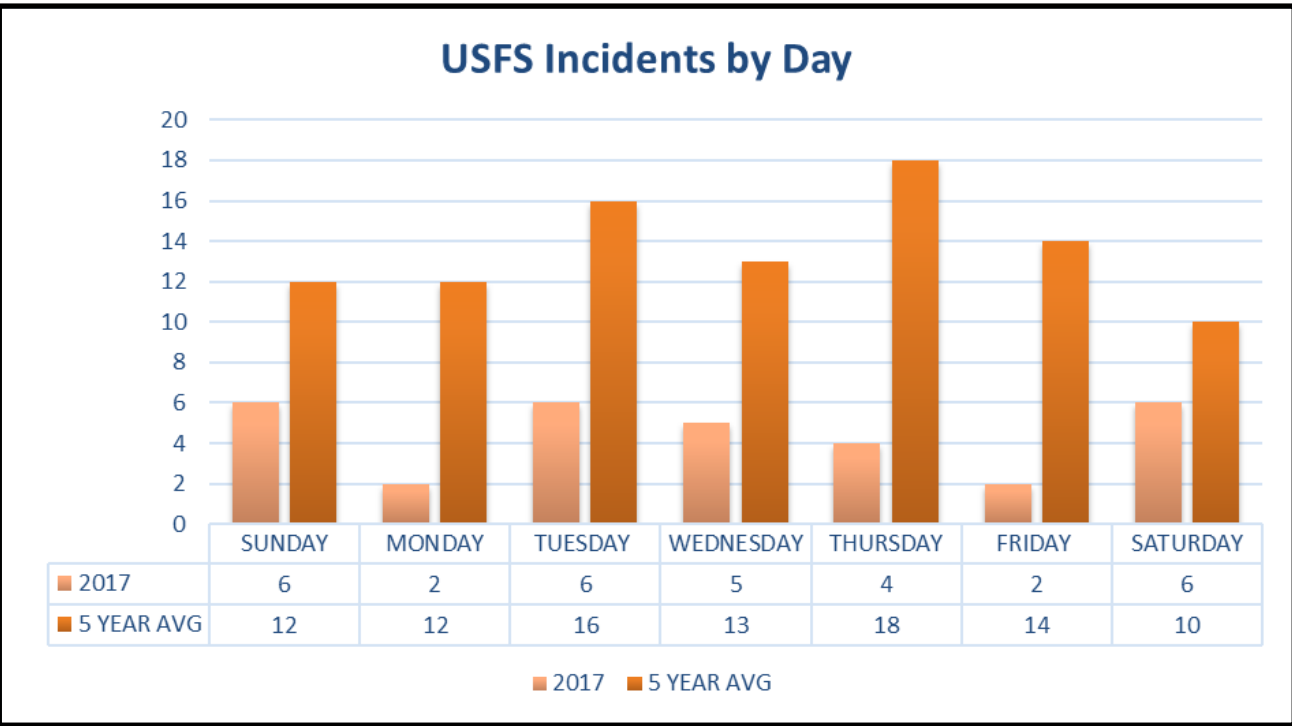
BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Boise National Forest

WildCAD Reports

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2017, by time of day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise National Forest.



The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2017, by day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Boise National Forest.



BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

SWS PROTECTION TOTAL FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
HUMAN CAUSED	10	123
LIGHTNING CAUSED	8	82
TOTAL	18	205

SWS PROTECTION ASSISTS FIRES & ACRES		
	FIRES	ACRES
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	1	.1
ASSISTS TO FEDERAL AGENCIES	4	329

SWS PROTECTION FIRES & ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP						
LAND OWNERSHIP	HUMAN CAUSED	HUMAN ACRES	LIGHTNING CAUSED	LIGHTNING ACRES	TOTAL FIRES	TOTAL ACRES
IDL-ID-SWS	0	0	4	6.55	4	6.55
USFS-ID-BOF	4	.40	0	24.40	4	24.80
BLM-ID-BOD	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE	6	122.75	4	51.30	10	174.05
MILITARY-ID-LPE	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOR-ID-SRL	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMBINED TOTALS	10	123.15	8	82.25	18	205.4

BY PROTECTION AGENCY– Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

The table below shows how many fires burned in areas of concern and also how many times certain tactics were used to suppress fire.

MANAGEMENT STATISTICS - IDL PROTECTION	
AREA OF CONCERN OR STRATEGY USED	TOTAL OCCURANCES
SUCCESSFUL INITIAL ATTACK	18
RETARDANT USED	4
FIRE SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESPONSE	8
WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	7

This table shows how fires were reported to ID-BDC. It gives the total amount by method and the percentage of reports in relation to the total amount of fires.

FIRE DETECTION - IDL PROTECTION		
DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
LOOKOUTS	2	11%
AIRCRAFT	0	0%
PRIVATE CITIZEN	1	6%
AGENCY PERSONNEL	4	22%
COUNTY DISPATCH	11	61%

FIRE SIZE OCCURANCE - IDL PROTECTION	
A (0-.25 acres)	11
B (.25-10 acres)	4
C (10-99 acres)	2
D (100-299 acres)	1
E (300-999 acres)	0
F (1000-4999 acres)	0
G (5000+ acres)	0
TOTAL	18

BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

The following chart includes all the Southwest Idaho Department of Lands protection area fires that burned more than 10 acres.

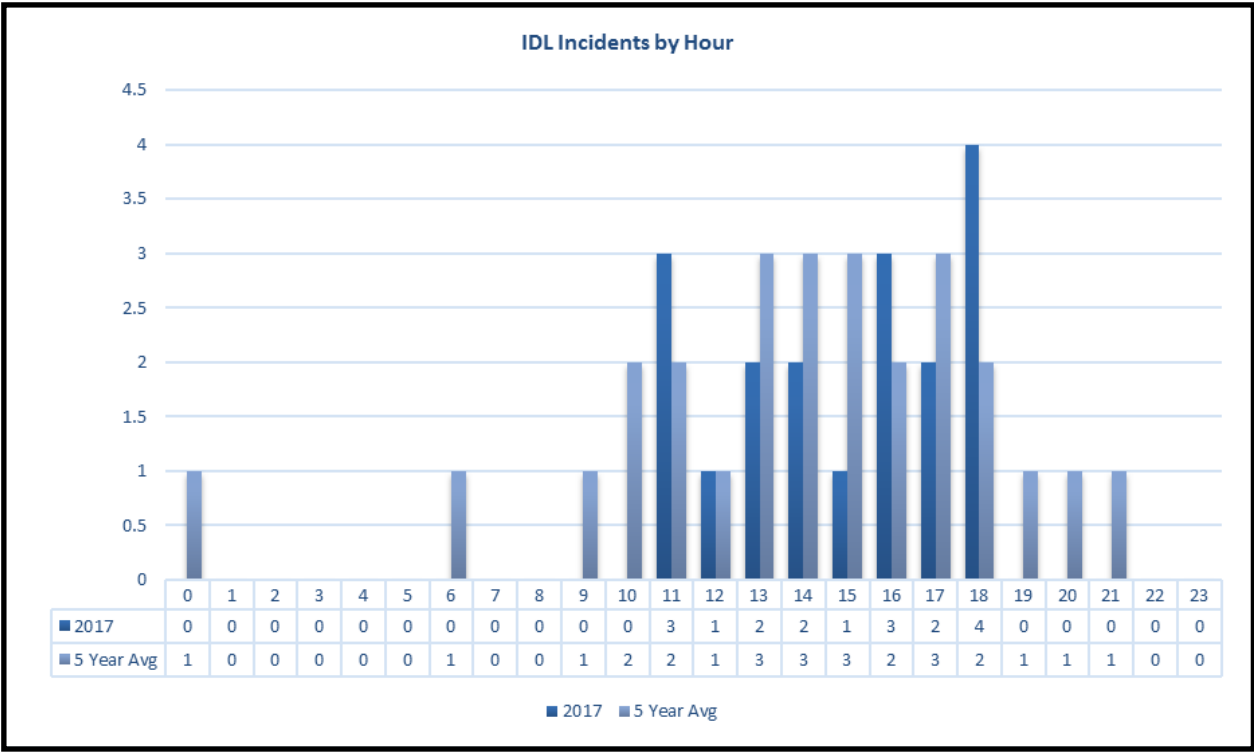
ID-SWS PROTECTION FIRES OVER 10 ACRES				
DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	CAUSE	ACRES
6/30/17	BROWNLEE	K3LA	H	117
8/27/17	STIERMAN	LAT8	L	24.5
8/30/17	SWEET	LA7H	L	51

ID-SWS PROTECTION FIRES & ACRES BY MONTH							
	TOTAL # FIRES	HUMAN FIRES	LIGHTNING FIRES	ALL SWI IDL ACRES	PRIVATE ACRES	OTHER ACRES	ACRES
FEBRUARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARCH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APRIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUNE	4	3	1	0	117.41	0.1	117.51
JULY	4	4	0	0	4.64	0.2	4.84
AUGUST	5	0	5	6.45	51.1	24.4	81.95
SEPTEMBER	2	1	1	0.1	0.8	0	0.9
OCTOBER	1	0	1	0	0.1	0	0.1
NOVEMBER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DECEMBER	1	1	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	17	9	8	6.55	174.05	24.8	205.4

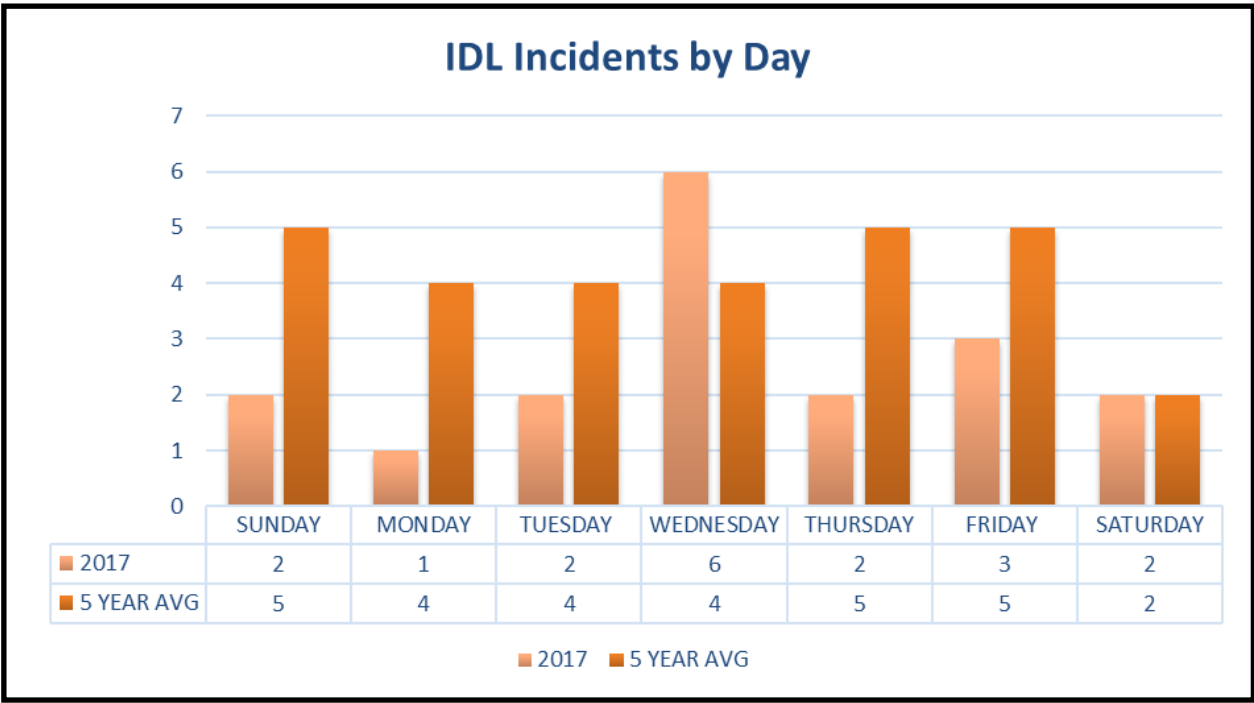
BY PROTECTION AGENCY - Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

WildCAD Reports

The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2017, by time of day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Southwest Area Idaho Department of Lands.



The chart below compares occurrences of ignition in 2017, by day, as compared to the 5 year average for the Southwest Area Idaho Department of Lands.



LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

Boise Dispatch Center mobilizes 1369 personnel representing the following agencies:

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	BOS	DFR	UT R04	ISO	DC WOI	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER						
									FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	FCP	AMDH	AMRO
TOTAL # OF PERSONNEL	250	529	84	16	4	2	39	7	130	22	96	18	23	5	4
ADMINISTRATIVELY DETERMINED	87	50	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BOD – Boise District BLM, **BOF** – Boise National Forest, **SWS** – Southwest Idaho Department of Lands, **BOS** – Boise Staff Office Idaho Department of Lands, **DFR** – Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge, **UTR04** – Region 4- USFS, **ISO** – Idaho State Office BLM, **DCWOI** – Office of Wildland Fire Coordination, **FCD** – National Interagency Fire Center - Bureau of Land Management, **FCA** – National Interagency Fire Center - Bureau of Indian Affairs, **FCF** – National Interagency Fire Center - United States Forest Service, **FCR** – National Interagency Fire Center - Fish and Wildlife Service, **FCP** – National Interagency Fire Center - National Park Service, **AMDH** – Aviation Management National Business Center Headquarters, **AMRO** – Aviation Management Western Regional Office

MOBILIZATION

The chart below shows how many of our resources supported each geographic area. *Note 2017 overhead requests do not include engine and crew subordinate requests.*

	ALASKA	EASTERN AR-EA	GREAT BASIN	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	NORTHERN ROCKIES	NORTHWEST	ROCKY MOUNTAIN	SOUTHERN AREA	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	SOUTHWEST	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION
OVERHEAD	0	9	795	59	243	252	17	65	100	25	0	0	13
CREW	0	2	91	1	0	0	2	1	10	4	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	1178	41	49	60	7	6	2	2	0	0	10
AIRCRAFT	0	0	378	18	2	26	21	0	51	11	0	0	0

WORKLOAD

Boise Interagency Dispatch Center processed **21,669** resource orders for 2017. Below is a chart showing the breakdown of the type of work processed. By comparison, last year we processed **48,105** orders. The five year average (2013-2017) is **36,863** orders. An additional workload is rental vehicles, we processed **247** rental vehicle orders. UTF orders greater than 5 – HECM, DIVS, HMGB, EQTR, RADO, BCMG, TFLD, COMT, PIO2, FFT2, STCN, ATGS, ICT3, ENGB, and HEQB

	ENTER	DELETE	PLACE	RETRIEVE	FILL	UN-FILL	REASSIGN	RELEASE	CANCEL	CANCEL UTF	UTF
AIRCRAFT	432	1	220	25	456	5	99	300	34	19	8
CREW	99	0	41	0	136	7	37	45	7	13	7
EQUIPMENT	773	6	93	13	1082	34	62	682	30	17	74
OVERHEAD	3596	6	422	41	4276	81	975	1680	73	121	301
SUPPLY	2498	34	960	26	1504	0	0	139	44	6	0
TOTAL	7398	47	1736	105	7456	127	1173	2846	188	176	390

FIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

Below is the list of resources that are dispatched through BDC.

AGENCY	BLM	USFS	IDL
UNIT IDENTIFICATION	ID-BOD	ID-BOF	ID-SWS
AIR ATTACK PLATFORM	1	1	0
TYPE 1 HELICOPTER	1	1	0
TYPE 2 HELICOPTER	1	1	0
TYPE 3 HELICOPTER	1	1	0
HELITACK PERSONNEL	24	26	0
TYPE 1 IHC	0	2	0
TYPE 2 REGULAR IA CREW	0	4	0
TYPE 2 CREW	0	0	1
SMOKE CHASE CREW (5-10 PEOPLE)	0	1	1
SUPER HEAVY ENGINE (TYPE 3)	2	0	0
TYPE 4 ENGINE	14	8	0
TYPE 5/6/7 ENGINE	0	0	4
TYPE 5/6/7 PATROL/PREVENTION	0	8	0
WATER TENDER	3	0	0
DOZER	3	0	0
FUEL TRUCK	1	0	0
MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS TRAILER	1	0	0
MOBILE CACHE/COMMAND TRAILER	1	1	0
CONTRACT RESOURCES			
NATIONAL TYPE 2 IA CREW		2	
REGIONAL ENGINES TYPE 3		2	
REGIONAL ENGINES TYPE 4		17	
REGIONAL ENGINES TYPE 6		19	
AIRCRAFT CRASH RESCUE APPARTUS		1	
NATIONAL BUSES – CREW CARRIER		33	
REGIONAL WATER TENDERS - TACTICAL		3	
REGIONAL WATER TENDERS - SUPPORT		14	
CHIPPER		9	
CLERICAL SUPPORT UNIT		7	
DOZERS		15	
EXCAVATORS		8	
FALLER MODULE		9	
SINGLE FALLER		12	
ROAD GRADERS		3	
SKIDDER		2	
HELICOPTER OPERATIONS SUPPORT TRAILER		9	
TRANSPORTS TRACTOR/TRAILER		2	
FELLER BUNCHER		1	
MECHANICS/SERVICE TRUCK		4	
REFRIGERATED TRUCK/TRAILER		3	
WEED WASHING UNIT		5	
FUEL TENDER		5	
GRAY WATER TRUCK		11	
POTABLE WATER TRUCK		8	
HANDWASHING STATION – TRAILER MOUNTED		10	
COMMUNICATION TRAILER		3	
GIS TRAILER		10	
MULCHER/MASTICATOR		2	
PICKUP		48	
SOFTTRACK		3	
SUV		10	
STAKESIDE		13	
VAN		3	

LOCAL RESOURCE ACTIVITY

CREWS - IHC

The 2017 season started in the Southwest for both Boise IHC and Idaho City IHC. On June 6th Boise was committed to the Freeze 2 fire in Arizona while Idaho City was assigned to the Slim fire, also in Arizona. For the rest of the season, the crews were committed within the Great Basin due to high preparedness levels. Not until September were they allowed to go out of the GACC, with Boise IHC to Montana for the West Fork fire and Idaho City IHC to Oregon for the Whitewater and Horse Creek fires.

	DATE OF FIRST FIRE	DATE OF LAST ASSIGNMENT	DAYS CREW ASSEMBLED	DAYS IN TRAVEL STATUS	PROJECT WORK	DAYS - COMMITTED	DAYS UNPAID	14 DAY TOURS	LARGE FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	IA FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	MILES TRAVELED	TRAINEE ASSIGNMENTS
BOISE IHC	6/06	9/11	131	24	8	81	15	6	12	4	11,587	55
IDAHO CITY IHC	6/06	9/21	159	16	9	103	14	6	18	3	74,704	28



CREWS - Type 2 IA

The Type 2 Crews in our area are an essential part of our fire organization. Our area has four agency type 2 initial attack crews: Crew 3 out of Idaho City, Crew 5 off the Lowman Ranger District, and Crew 8 and Crew 9, which are a combined effort of Boise National Forest and Centennial Job Corp. We also dispatch two national contract IA crews from PatRick Environmental. Crew 39 from the Southern Idaho Correction Institute, sponsored by Idaho Department of Lands, is also a type 2 crew. They had off-unit assignments to Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Montana, and California. In December we also put together 2 regular T2IA crews to California.

	CREW 3	CREW 5	CREW 8	CREW 9	CREW 39	CREW 13A	CREW 13B
AGENCY	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOF JOB CORP	BOF JOB CORP	SOUTHERN IDAHO CORRECTION INSTITUTE	PATRICK ENVIRONMENTAL INC	PATRICK ENVIRONMENTAL INC
DATE FIRST ASSIGNMENT (ON OR OFF UNIT)	6/10	6/09	6/17	6/10	7/19	6/17	6/17
OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENTS	4	2	5	2	4	5	4

ENGINES

The table below shows the activity the engine crews received off-unit, which includes trips to Nevada and Utah. These also include assisting neighbors such as Winnemucca District, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls District, and Vale District.

	BLM	USFS	IDL	CONTRACT	COOPERATOR
STAFFED TYPE 3 ENGINES	2	0	0	2	3
STAFFED TYPE 4 ENGINES	15	8	0	17	2
STAFFED TYPE 6 ENGINES	0	0	4	19	10
TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS	221	41	15	152	7
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFF-UNIT INCIDENT ASSIGNMENTS	16	5	1	136	1
DATE OF FIRST OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENT	5/02	6/05	7/17	7/04	7/23



Bruneau Fire crew on the Sand Point Fire

AIRCRAFT

HELICOPTERS

The Boise District BLM started a new exclusive use contract 30 days into the season, with a Type 1 Standard Helicopter.

	BLM	BLM	BLM	USFS	USFS	USFS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N803PJ	N216GH	N606GX	N137BH	N205DY	N864H
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	UH-60A	Bell 205A1++	Bell 407GX	Sikorsky S-70	Bell 205A++	Bell 407
CATEGORY TYPE	1	2	3	1	2	3
MANDATORY AVAILABILITY PERIOD	60	30	36 CWN	120	120	115
DAYS ON EXTENTION	0	40	0	48	29	0
BASE LOCATION	BOISE	BOISE		LUCKY PEAK	LUCKY PEAK	GARDEN VALLEY
CREW SIZE	23			1	16	13
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	86.7	163.2	68.5	429.8	194	182.6
FIRE MANAGEMENT HOURS	85.2	163.2	68.5	429.8	194	162.4
OTHER HOURS	1.5	0	0	0	0	0
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	3	11	17	20	26	24
LARGE FIRE INCIDENTS	9	10	4	10	21	7
PERSON DAYS ON FIRES	2132			NR	NR	NR
% IA SUPPORTED WITH BUCKET	100%	73%	85%	100%	65%	54%
GALLONS OF WATER	311,460	207,652	77,248	2,173,010	164,808	107,145
GALLONS OF RETARDANT	N/A	N/A	N/A	64,700	0	0
PERSONNEL TRANSPORTED	155	535	194	N/A	1,016	611
OPERATIONAL RAPPELS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A
FIRES STAFFED BY RAPPELLERS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A
POUNDS OF INTERNAL CARGO	35,022	46,759	19,750	0	120,220	49,475
POUNDS OF EXTERNAL CARGO	14,498	23,965	16,942	0	30,455	68,440
AERIAL IGNITION HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0
HELITACK VEHICLE MILEAGE	73,229			NR	NR	NR
DETAILER TOTAL DAYS	189			NR	1	NR
TOTAL OPERATIONAL COST	\$1,140,294.43	\$694,599.22	\$248,612.76	\$3,744,864.00	\$1,420,370.21	\$620,506.23



BLM Helitack Crew in front of 803PJ, the exclusive use Utility Hawk, which is the first of it's kind in federal firefighting operations.



Lucky Peak 205DY conducting rappel operations near Yreka, CA. Mt. Shasta in the background.

AIRCRAFT

FIXED WING Both agencies exclusive use aircraft experienced technical difficulties this season, and Spur Aviation had replacement plane N531SA fill in for each aircraft.

	BLM	USFS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N425DT	N400DS
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AERO COMMANDER 690B	AERO COMMANDER 690B
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	93	100
BASE LOCATION	BOISE	BOISE
AMOUNT OF INCIDENTS	NR	38
DAYS USED	123	NR
TOTAL FLIGHT TIME	302	222.91
TOTAL COST	\$541,227	\$431,240.04



N400DS received substantial wing damage during a detection flight over the Boise National Forest, when it encountered a red tailed hawk passing through at the same altitude as the plane.

MOUNTAIN HOME SEAT BASE– BLM

Base Operational Dates	6/28/17– 9/14/17
Water (Total Gal.)	0
Retardant (Total Gal.)	105,691
# of Loads	148
# of Aircraft Support	11
Total Flight Time	130
# Fires Supported	37
Retardant Cost	\$202,391.24
Aircraft Cost (FT, EP, etc.)	\$419,924.30
Misc. Cost	\$13,661.69
Gallons by User	
On District	24,154
Off District	81,537
BLM	74,532
USFS	3,488
State	3,495
DOD	21,666
1st Load Out	
SANDPOINT FIRE - 6/28/17	
Last Load Out	
POINT FIRE - 9/13/17	
One Day Record	
6/28/17 6 Aircraft	34,903 Gallons
Personnel	
# Gov personnel assigned	1
# detailers / temp support	8



SEAT drop on the Immigrant Fire 9/4/17.

AIRCRAFT

BOISE TANKER BASE– USFS

Base Operational Dates	6/01/17– 9/30/17
Water (Total Gal.)	0
Retardant (Total Gal.)	383,194
# of Loads	175
# of Aircraft Support	28
Total Flight Time	171.35
# Fires Supported	75
Retardant Cost	\$1,058,446.52
Aircraft Cost (FT, EP, etc.)	\$2,230,240.01
1st Load Out	
GAP FIRE - 6/8/17	
Last Load Out	
ADVENT GULCH FIRE - 9/29/17	
One Day Record	
7/29/17	31 Loads 169,444.14 Gallons



MAFFS parked on the ramp at Boise, April 20, 2017, for their annual training.

FUELS MANAGEMENT

BOISE DISTRICT BLM

BOD FUELS ACCOMPLISHMENTS		
TYPE OF PROJECT	2017 ACRES COMPLETED	2016 ACRES COMPLETED
PRESCRIBED BURNING	7,693	1,285
MECHANICAL TREATMENT	8,123	13,099
OTHER FUEL REDUCTION CONTROL	8,391	2,475
TOTAL	24,207	16,859

Pole Creek Prescribed Fire



Trout Springs Juniper Treatments



Pole Creek Prescribed Fire

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

RANGER DISTRICT	BOF FUELS ACCOMPLISHMENTS									
	NON-WUI			WUI			TOTAL			
	PRESCRIBED FIRE	MECHANICAL	WILDLAND FIRE	PRESCRIBED FIRE	MECHANICAL	WILDLAND FIRE	PRESCRIBED FIRE	MECHANICAL	WILDLAND FIRE	INTEGRATED MECHANICAL
MOUNTAIN HOME	125	341	0	300	0	0	425	341	0	0
IDAHO CITY	0	0	0	700	7500	0	700	7500	0	7500
CASCADE	0	0	0	22	72	0	22	72	0	72
LOWMAN	10	0	30,441	0	0	0	10	0	30,441	0
EMMETT	1136	0	0	0	0	0	1136	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,266	341	30,441	1022	7,572.00	0	2,293	7,913.00	30,441	7,572.00

These numbers reflect both core (main HZ fuels objectives), integrated (other target along with HZ fuels objectives) and Wildland Fire (wildland fire acres that maintain desired vegetative conditions or move vegetative conditions towards desired condition) targets.

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

SWS FUELS ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
TYPE OF PROJECT	ACRES
MECHANICAL/PILE BURNING	700
TOTAL	700

PREVENTION & EDUCATION

BOISE DISTRICT BLM

In 2017, the Boise BLM MEP program was fully staffed; this allowed us to continue to be proactive with both the One Less Spark and Steppe Up campaigns while initiating new campaigns with BSU, Zamzow's and D&B. In addition, during the month of May, we continued to utilize the mantra; Plan, Prepare, Prevent, in cooperation with Wildland Fire Awareness Month (WFAM). This year, to enhance our education and promotion during WFAM, we teamed up with Idaho Firewise and local partners to present "Era of Megafires".

Excellent work continued with the 4th grade curriculum and was presented through 32 grade schools in the Boise School District. We also continued the development of the sagebrush steppe adaptation of the FireWorks! curriculum originally developed by the Rocky Mountain Research Station's Missoula fire lab. Additionally, the Junior Ranger book featuring Sammy Sage-Grouse was written and illustrated with trading cards to accompany the activity book. Multiple mitigation and education programs, events and displays were completed this year where we were able to educate and inform communities and the public. Below you will find some of the highlights of this year.

- A fire prevention night at the Boise Hawks minor league game was held on Opening Night and Smokey Bear baseballs were handed out to the first 1,000 fans.
- A fire prevention campaign started with BSU Athletic Department that included a photo shoot for a poster and calendar along with a booth at the homecoming football game.
- We continued our partnership with Boise City Libraries to include fire prevention/awareness information boards in the libraries.
- We started/renewed 5 CA grants.
- For the third year, the Boise and Twin Falls District and the Idaho State Office partnered to support prevention and education efforts during the Mountain Home Music Festival. This year we were able to staff a prevention and education booth INSIDE the event and talk directly with festival goers and provide education messages on the Jumbo Tron.



From left to right: Boise State Wide Receiver Cedrick Wilson, Boise State Head Coach Brian Harsin, BLM employee TJ Gholson, Boise State Wide Receiver A.J. Richardson

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

Program Overview

- Abandoned/unattended campfires **337**
- Incident Reports **274**
- Violation Notices **11**
- Wildland Fire Investigations **43**
- Days on Fire Suppression **225**
- Days in Stage 1 Fire Restrictions **37**
- Public Assists **19**
- Public Contacts **30,530**



The year started with an abundance of mountain snow and full reservoirs. Summer progressed into the typical Southern Idaho pattern of July and August being dry and hot.... minus the lightning.

All District Patrols reported an increase in Forest visitors during the peak July early August time frame, then there was a slight drop off in use until the start of hunting season. The increasing population growth of both the Treasure Valley and Magic Valley is evident on most weekends.

The increase in forest visitors is directly related to the increased risk of unplanned, Human Caused fires. Stage 1 Fire Restrictions continues to be an important tool in minimizing one of the Forest leading causes of human activity fires: abandoned or unattended campfires. All District Prevention programs continue to have strong campfire safety and education focus during peak fire danger period. Patrols actively engaged visitors and checking campsites for potential escaped campfires. **337 abandoned or unattended campfires** were reported by District personnel this season.

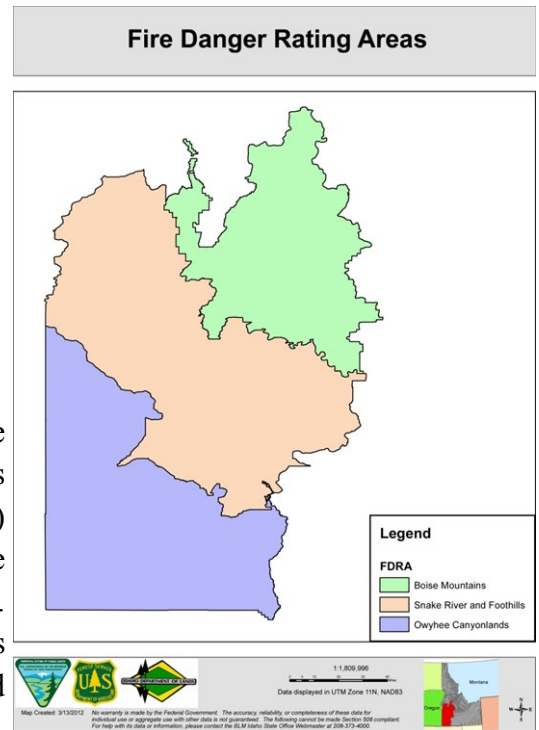
Last season, the Forest identified a shortage of qualified Wildland Fire Investigators. The Forest's newly formed Boise National Forest Fire Prevention Committee, made this one of their higher priorities this season and started a shadowing/training opportunity with the Boise BLM Fire Investigation Program. Patrols from Lowman, Idaho City and Mountain Home completed 14 day assignments, resulting in the great progress towards having a qualified Investigator on each District. The plan is to continue this effort again in 2018.

District programs are continuing their community outreach using local school programs, parades, homeowner association meetings, Local Fire Department events and other special community events and festivals. Smokey Bear continues to be our star headliner for promoting our Wildland Fire Education message to many diverse groups.

FIRE DANGER RATING AREAS

A Fire Danger Rating Area (FDRA) is defined as a large geographic area relatively homogenous with respect to climate, vegetation and topography. Because of these similarities, it can be assumed that the fire danger within a FDRA is relatively uniform. Fire Danger Rating Areas were delineated based upon an analysis of these three factors: climate, vegetation, and topography. After these environmental factors were considered, the draft FDRAs were edge-matched to existing administrative boundaries using Response Areas.

Each FDRA uses RAWS (remote automated weather stations) to obtain the weather information needed to produce fire danger outputs. Each area uses the weather data compiled with either ERC (energy release component) (Boise Mountains) or BI (burning index) (Snake River Foothills and Owyhee Canyonlands) to measure critical burning conditions and set staffing levels. Below is a list of each area with the weather stations used. Some the stations used are not managed by BDC but are used due to completeness of data and overall topographic representation.



RAWS STATIONS USED FOR EACH FDRA					
STATION NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION	TYPE OF STATION	OWNER
BOISE MOUNTAINS FDRA RAWS STATIONS					
PINE CREEK	101222	6 MI SW OF SMITH'S FERRY	5600	FTS	BOISE NF
TOWN CREEK	101708	2 MI E OF PLACERVILLE	4500	FTS	BOISE NF
LITTLE ANDERSON	101710	2 MI NE OF GARDEN VALLEY	4560	FTS	BOISE NF
WAGONTOWN	102712	3 MI SW OF FEATHERVILLE	6200	FTS	BOISE NF
TEAPOT	101220	18 MI E OF MCCALL	5152	FTS	PAYETTE NF
SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS FDRA RAWS					
CATFISH	101402	10 MI NW OF WEISER	3570	FTS	BOISE BLM
MOUNTAIN HOME	102709	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	3350	FTS	BOISE BLM
HORSE BUTTE	103205	37 MI SE OF GLENN'S FERRY	5000	FTS	TWIN FALLS BLM
OWYHEE CANYONLANDS FDRA RAWS					
BRACE FLAT	103207	29 MI WNW OF RIDDLE	4900	FTS	BOISE BLM
TRIANGLE	103208	13 MI SE OF SILVER CITY	5330	FTS	BOISE BLM
OWYHEE RIDGE	353614	12 MI W OF HOMEDALE	4400	FTS	VALE BLM

PREPAREDNESS LEVELS - FIRE DANGER LEVELS - DISPATCH LEVELS

Southwest Idaho

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL	2017	5 YR AVG
	DAYS	DAYS
1	70	62
2	68	49
3	20	36
4	0	9
5	0	2

Boise Mountains FDRA

BOISE MOUNTAINS FDRA	2017	5 YR AVG
FIRE DANGER RATING	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	34	32
MODERATE	38	66
HIGH	47	37
VERY HIGH	12	15
EXTREME	0	0

BOISE MOUNTAINS FDRA	2017	5 YR AVG
DISPATCH LEVEL	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	40	37
MODERATE	53	62
HIGH	38	57

Snake River Foothills FDRA

SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS FDRA	2017	5 YR AVG
FIRE DANGER RATING	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	18	16
MODERATE	44	70
HIGH	43	34
VERY HIGH	26	28
EXTREME	0	0

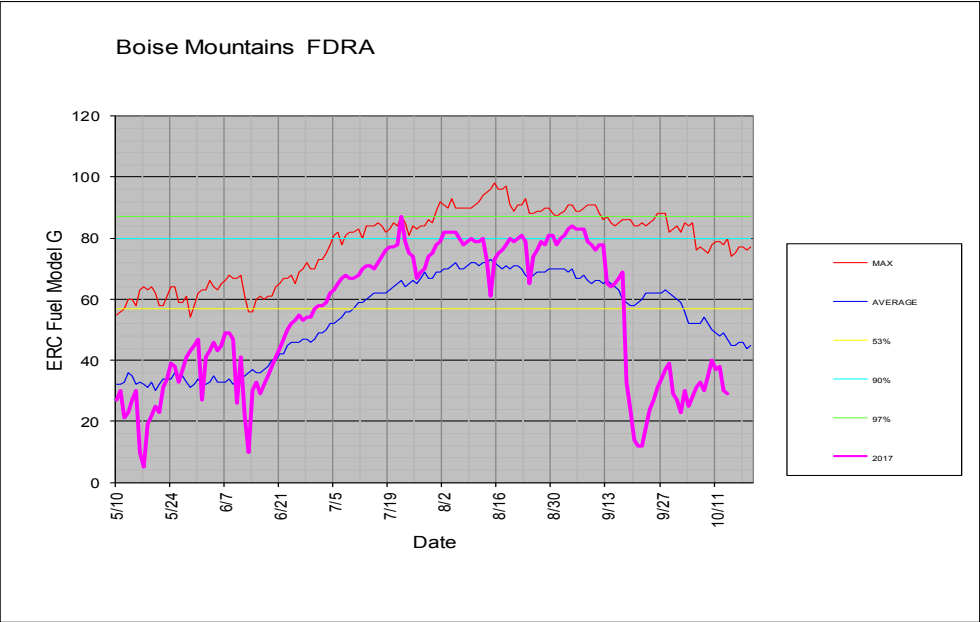
SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS FDRA	2017	5 YR AVG
DISPATCH LEVEL	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	29	36
MODERATE	90	86
HIGH	12	35

Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA

OWHYEE CANYONLANDS FDRA	2017	5 YR AVG
FIRE DANGER RATING	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	27	34
MODERATE	81	80
HIGH	16	19
VERY HIGH	7	14
EXTREME	0	1

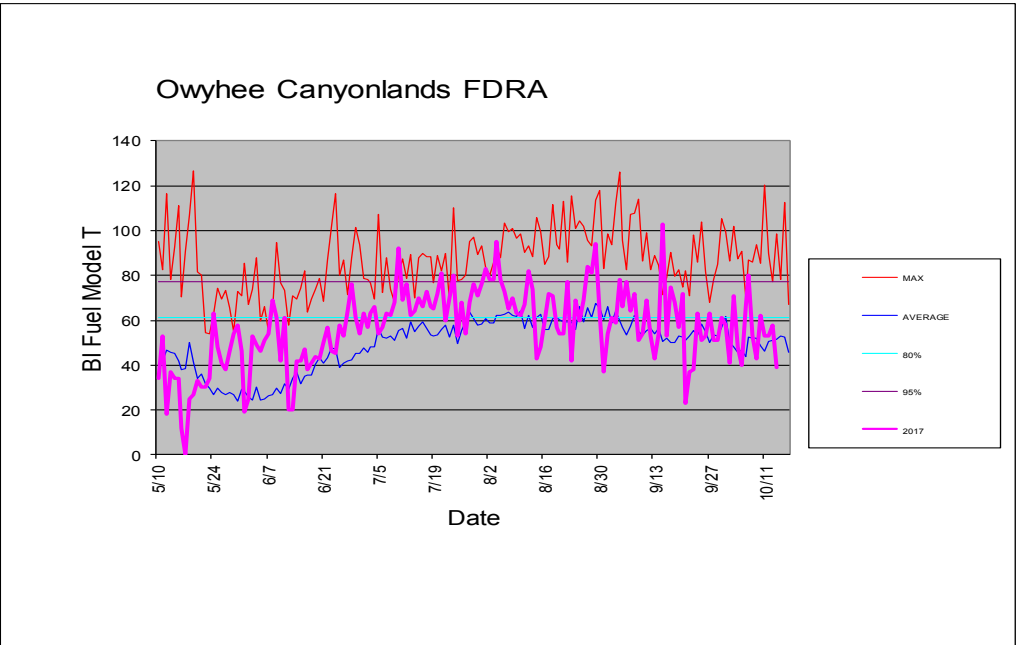
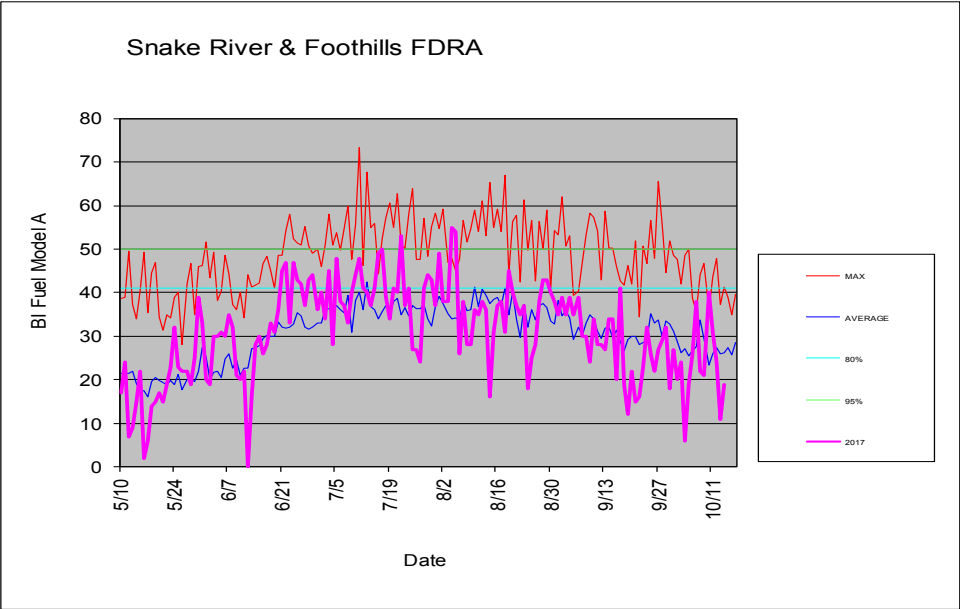
OWHYEE CANYONLANDS FDRA	2017	5 YR AVG
DISPATCH LEVEL	DAYS	DAYS
LOW	28	47
MODERATE	79	79
HIGH	24	29

OUTPUTS



The chart to the left shows this years ERC levels for the Boise Mountains FDRA compared to certain threshold percentages and also the average and max ERC levels determined from the Fire Danger Operating Plan.

The chart to the left shows this years BI levels for the Snake River Foothills FDRA compared to certain threshold percentages and also the average and max BI levels determined from the Fire Danger Operating Plan.



The chart to the left shows this years BI levels for the Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA compared to certain threshold percentages and also the average and max BI levels determined from the Fire Danger Operating Plan.

WEATHER

Boise National Weather Service

Winter 2016-2017

Information taken directly from the Boise Weather Service 2017 Fire Weather Annual Report

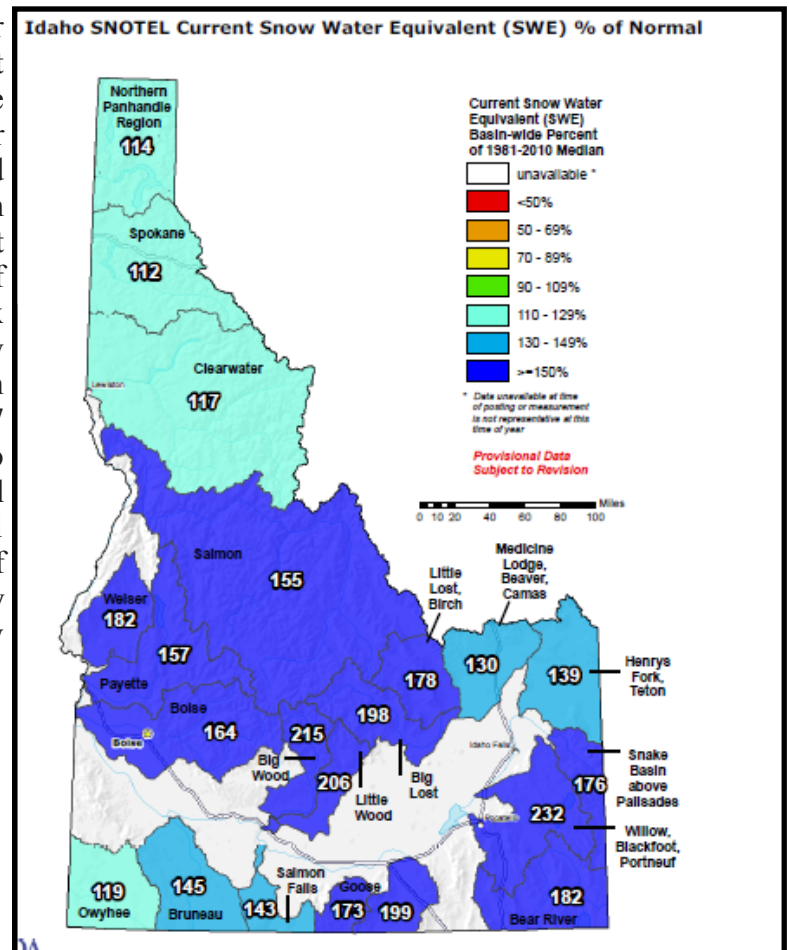
Last winter started with strong upper level ridging over the area, causing November to be one of the warmest and driest in 76 years. The weather pattern became more progressive in December, however, as the upper level ridge broke down and a series of waves pushed through the area. Temperatures alternated between above- and below-normal values during this time, but leveled off in mid-December when several inches of snow fell across the area. Later in the month, an influx of arctic air aided wintry conditions and lowered snow levels. A significant push of snow occurred on December 23rd and 24th, where an anomalous 7.7 inches of snow fell in Boise, pushing its snow depth to 9 inches by Christmas Day. By month's end, all local climate sites went on record with below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation; most of which fell as snow, even across lower valleys. Baker City reported an average temperature of 10.1 degrees below the monthly normal!

With this cold air then firmly in place, temperatures remained cold and subsequent rounds of January precipitation fell as snow at all elevations. In Boise, January was the snowiest (21.5") since 1983 (26.2") and the 16th coldest since records began in 1865.

Winter scaled back in February as west/southwesterly flow transported mild and wet conditions inland, generating three weeks of above normal temperatures and showery conditions. A more vigorous upper level trough moved into the area late in the month, bringing a more significant push of precipitation and forcing temperatures back below normal.

SPRING 2017

March brought even more precipitation, most of which was attributed to a potent Pacific storm that swung through the area late in the month. This storm dropped a whopping 1.40 inches of precipitation on Boise (mostly as rain) and helped increase regional snowpack tremendously. Despite significant precipitation, monthly mean temperatures remained above normal at many locations. The showery and progressive weather pattern continued in April with the addition of breezy winds typical of that time of year. By winter's end, snow-water-equivalent (SWE) values had far surpassed 30-year normal and the anomalous low-elevation snowpack had caused some serious issues region-wide. These issues included extreme runoff, significant flooding, and building damage. Dry conditions finally resurfaced in May, bringing the first month in sometime with below normal precipitation. *(See above chart on SWE values for May 1st snowpack data)*



Summer 2017

May’s dry conditions were relatively short-lived as June weather became increasingly progressive, alternating between frequent passages of troughs and ridges. Consequently, summer didn’t get underway until July, when a semi-permanent upper level ridge set up shop over the Intermountain West. As a result, several rounds of triple-digit highs were recorded across lower valleys, contributing to the above-normal mean temperatures at nearly all sites. Boise marked the second hottest July dating back as far as 1877. Monsoon moisture made its first significant appearance in July as well, with several days of thunderstorm development near and north of the Nevada border.

Hot and dry conditions persisted into August with a temporary break, in the form of an upper level trough from the Gulf of Alaska, occurring mid-month. Monsoonal moisture made a resurgence in late August, but wasn’t enough to bring widespread precipitation to the area.

Fall 2017

Warm, dry, and smoky conditions dominated the first half of September; quite typical for that time of year. A more progressive weather pattern developed mid- month, however, bringing cool and showery conditions that persisted through the end of September.

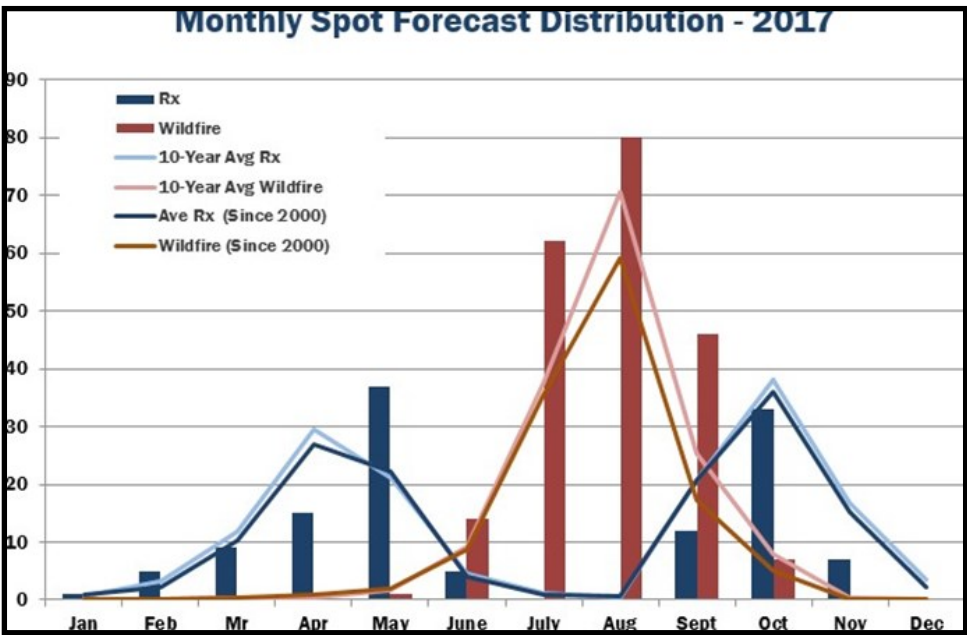
October proved more fall-like with frequent frontal passages and several rounds of precipitation. October temperatures were correspondingly cool with all sites reporting below-normal averages.

Spot Forecasts

NWS-Boise completed 334 spot forecasts this past year, a decrease from 2016. Of the 334 total spots completed, 124 were for prescribed burns and 210 were for wildfires. Similarly to 2016, the bulk of these spot forecast requests came from the Payette National Forest, 143 requests. The Boise National Forest requested 59 spots and South Idaho Dispatch requested 49 total spots.

Red Flag Warnings

NWS-Boise issued 48 Red Flag Warnings (RFWs) this fire season, the bulk of which were for lightning. Of these 48 warnings, 28 verified as a “hit” and 23 were recorded as a “miss”. Additionally, there were 5 fire weather events in which Red Flag conditions occurred, but no warning was issued. Compiling this information gives us a seasonal Probability of Detection (POD) of 0.85 and a False Alarm Rate (FAR) of 0.42. Our average lead time was 11.2 hours.



LIGHTNING SUMMARY

Boise District BLM

The first lightning fire on BLM was on May 30th, the COVE fire was 24 acres. June 26th was the first multiple lightning fire day with 11 fires located. This carried into June 27th, where 6 more lightning fires were found. The two day total acreage was 17,045 acres. There were 7 more days that multiple lightning fires were reported. The last multiple day for lightning fires occurred on September 13th, two fires, BLACK and MUSTANG, burnt 848 acres and 1038 acres respectively. There were 47 lightning fires for the season, burning 27,886 acres. In 2016, there were 9 lightning ignitions for 2,201 acres.

Boise National Forest

The first lightning fire on Forest protected land was June 26th, the WAGONTOWN fire was .25 acres. On June 27th there were multiple lightning ignitions, with 3 fires burning 1.75 acres. There were two other multiple ignition days in August with 2 fires each day. The largest lightning fire was the Bearskin fire that burned 28,052 of Boise National Forest protected land and 2,199 acres on the Salmon-Challis Forest. There were 18 lightning caused fires in 2017 for 28,142 acres. In 2016 there were 24 lightning fires for 5,411 acres.

Date	INC #	Fire Name	Location	Acres
6/27	346	K288	WEST DAN	3800
6/27	347	K288	East Spring	200
6/26	312	K240	YETI	1500+
6/26	313	K25A	BIGFOOT	1833
6/26	314	K25F	LOCK	200+
6/26	315	K25B	BREEZE	400 ±
6/26	316	K25G	RATTLE	9
6/26	322	K25X	SIM	150
6/27	348	K28S	West Dnto	20
6/26	324	K25W	CHALK FLAT	4000+
6/26	325	K25B	GRAND	650+
6/26	326	K26A	BEET DUMP	5
6/26	327	K26E	RATTLE 2	2501
6/26	328	K26H	DRY	900
6/26	329	K26W	DITTO	67
6/27	344	K27C	CRATER	30
6/27	345	K28	BEADON	
			LIL DITTO	

BLM fire board during the June 26th-June 27th lightning bust.

Southwest Idaho Department of Lands

The first lightning fire for IDL protected lands occurred on June 27th, the SOLDIER fire was .1 acres. The only multiple start day was August 30th with 3 ignitions for 57.35 acres. The largest lightning fire was the SWEET fire that burned 51 acres. There were a total of 8 lightning fires on IDL protected lands for 82.25 acres. In 2016 there were 2 lightning fires for .7 acres.

FUEL MOISTURE

Snake River Foothills and Owyhee Canyonlands Areas

The Boise District BLM Fuels program collects the live fuel moisture data at five different locations throughout the district. The following is a chart of their readings which are color coded by expected fire behavior. From the Guidelines for Fire Behavior and tactics based on Live Fuel Moisture Values in the Great Basin Fuel Project as described below: Fuel moistures from 101-125% will exhibit high fire behavior with frontal attack with engines and/or dozers would be nearly impossible on large fires. All sites hit this level mid-July, and by mid-August, most sites had fuel moistures that are indicative of extreme fire behavior, which continued into September.

	4/1	4/15	5/1	5/15	6/1	6/15	7/1	7/15	8/1	8/15	9/1
HAMMETT	255	N/A	170	205	195	178	147	119	102	103	100
HAMMETT AVG	230	234	208	178	161	137	107	100	87	84	81
KUNA	119	N/A	177	231	187	172	129	110	94	85	73
KUNA AVG	215	212	194	177	154	134	103	92	81	75	77
WILD WEST	244	N/A	278	215	226	192	143	123	95	96	96
WILD WEST AVG	230	227	191	196	189	150	115	150	78	97	112
TRIANGLE	N/A	N/A	N/A	86	82	93	100	125	112	112	98
TRIANGLE AVG	82	74	79	83	82	90	90	95	88	82	77
BLACKSTONE	198	N/A	190	216	202	193	147	116	127	99	70
BLACKSTONE AVG	156	200	182	177	157	115	77	67	60	71	80

GREEN: Very Low and Low Fire Behavior. BLUE: Moderate Fire Behavior. YELLOW: High Fire Behavior. ORANGE: Extreme Fire Behavior. RED: Advanced Fire Behavior.

FIRE BEHAVIOR AND TACTICS

Live Fuel Moisture

181% & Above - Fires will exhibit **VERY LOW BEHAVIOR** with difficulty burning. Residual fine fuels from the previous year may carry the fire. Foliage will remain on the stems following the burn. Fires can generally be attacked at the head or flanks by persons using hand tools. Hand line should hold fire without any problems. Fires will normally go out as soon as wind dies down.

151%-180% - Fires will exhibit **LOW FIRE BEHAVIOR** with fire beginning to be carried in the live fuels. Both foliage and stem material up to 1/4 inch in diameter will be consumed by the fire. Burns will be generally patchy with many unburned islands. Engines may be necessary to catch fires at the head and handling will be more difficult to construct, but should hold at the head and the flanks.

126%-150% - Fires will exhibit **MODERATE FIRE BEHAVIOR** with a fast continuous rate of spread that will consume stem material up to 2 inches in diameter. These fires may be attacked at the head with engines but may require support of dozers and retardant aircraft. Handline will become ineffective at the fire head, but should still hold at the flanks. Under high winds and low humidity, indirect line should be given considerations.

101%-125% - Fires will exhibit **HIGH FIRE BEHAVIOR** leaving no material unburned. Head attack with fire engines and dozers will be nearly impossible on large fires, but may still be possible on smaller, developing fires. Retardant aircraft will be necessary on all these fires. Flanking attack by engines and indirect attack ahead of the fire must be used. Spotting should be anticipated. Fires will begin to burn through the night, calming down several hours before sunrise.

75%-100% - Fires will exhibit **EXTREME FIRE BEHAVIOR**. Extreme rates of spread and moderate to long range spotting will occur. Engines and dozers may be best used to back up firing operations, and to protect structures. Indirect attack must be used to control these fires. Fires will burn actively through the night. Air turbulence caused by the fire will cause problems for air operations.

74% & Below - Fires will have **ADVANCED FIRE BEHAVIOR** with high potential to control their environment. Large acreage will be consumed in a very short time period. Backfiring from indirect line, roads, etc. must be considered. Aircraft will need to be cautious of hazardous turbulence around the fire.